REMARKS

The drawings stand objected to for various "typographical type errors" concerning reference numerals and one lead line. The relevant drawings, sheets 1/6, 2/6, 3/6 and 5/6 have been amended as recited above and replacement sheets have been provided, attached hereto. No new matter has been added.

The specification stands objected to for various "typographical type errors" concerning reference numerals and terminology. Applicant has corrected those errors remarked upon by the Examiner and reviewed for more similar errors. The specification has been amended as recited above and replacement marked-up paragraphs have been provided, attached hereto. No new matter has been added.

The claims stand objected to for an antecedent issue in claim 1 and for a "typographical type error" in claim 4. Claims 1 and 4 have been amended herein to overcome this objection. The other claims have been read for similar objectionable recitation and claims 5, 6, 11, and 12 have been amended to correct objectionable recitations.

It is requested that the application be reexamined as to these amendments and then passed to issue. Should the Examiner have any remaining issues, she is invited to telephone applicant's attorney to resolve those remaining issues.

Respectfully submitted,
Paul & Paul

Date: 2/11/05

by: John J. Simkanich
Regis. No. 26,036
2900 Two Thousand Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 568-4900
FAX 215-567-5057

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by: John J. Simkanich

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Marked-up replacement paragarphs, purusant to 37 CFR 1.121 are recited below.

Page 8, paragraph beginning at line 8:

In the fencing, Fig. 2, the cross supports ~~23~~ 24, run horizontally, and the rail members 21 run vertically. The length of the rail members ~~21~~ 25 is determined by the application. The length of each bracket member 21 affects the attachment position of the brackets 25, and the distance 27 beyond the cross supports ~~23~~ 24 the rail member 21 and its bracket/ end piece 25 will extend.

Page 9, paragraph beginning at line 1:

The outer edges 33 of the top 35 and bottom 37 legs of the channel shaped bar length 21 are recurved inwardly to form retaining flanges (return lips) 39.

Page 9, paragraph beginning at line 18 and continuing onto page 10:

The cross-sectional shape of a bracket 25 follows the rail (bar length) 21 to which it is fitted. A C-shaped, like cross-section produces a hollow bar length 21 and a hollow bracket 25, both with an open back face. If it is required that the back face of a bar length 21 be closed, a plate section (not shown) could be inserted, by sliding into ~~placd~~ place a flat or curved finish piece which is held in the retaining flanges 39 of a bar length 21. Of course, this finish piece would need to be shorter than a bar length, as two brackets 25 would need to be held at either end of a bar length 21.

Page 9, paragraph beginning at line 7:

The back face attachment wall 45 is formed by stamping the surface of the metal backward at an angle, with a flat back surface 59, Figs. 7, and 10a - 10d. Typically the angle of incline of the wall section 61 connected to the shorter side top leg 63 of the C-cross-section is at an incline angle 65 of about 24 degrees. The second incline wall 67 connected to the longer side bottom leg 69 is at an ~~incline~~ inclined angle 71 of about 38 degrees.

Page 10, paragraph beginning at line 20 and continuing onto page 11:

In a completely automated process Fig. 11a, with automated transfers between process steps such as by conveyor, chutes, wheels and formers, flat stock is first obtained and sliced to width for forming the bar lengths step 75. Each bar length is cut 77 to length. The sliced and cut blanks are fed into a cold roll former to form the cross-sectional shape 79. The recurved retaining flanges can also be formed at that station, or can be formed in a following cold roll step 81 immediately down line. The bar length 21 product is then ~~inventoried 81~~ inventoried, step 82.

Page 11, paragraph beginning at line 4:

Similar steps are performed in a similar line for forming the brackets ~~21~~ 25. If the end cup 41 is not symmetrical in shape, two lines for brackets are needed, one for left-handed and one for right-handed brackets. Flat stock is obtained and sliced to a width for brackets, step 83, Fig. 11b. Their are automated transfers between operation stations. The stock is then cut to length for each ~~bracket~~ bracket, step 85. Where

brackets are cold rolled to cross-sectional shape, this is then done 87. These two steps 83, 85, 87 will process both the left-handed and the right-handed brackets. Left-handed bracket material is then passed to a specific stamp and punch ~~former~~ forming step 89, while right-handed bracket material is moved to a shape specific stamp and punch ~~former 89' (not shown)~~ forming step 89. Where extruded (stamped and punched) attachment holes need finishing or tapping for threads they are then passed to that step 91. Finished brackets are ~~inventoried~~ inventoried, step 93.